



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

more effectually than could possibly be done by humble bees in the manner suggested by your correspondent. Observation will fully establish the main fact of this statement.—M. W. VAUSENBURG, *Ft. Edward, N. Y.*, Apr. 10, 1875.

STENOGRAMMA INTERRUPTA.—In *Grevillea* for December, 1874, is an article by Mr. E. M. Holmes, "On *Stenogramma interrupta* Harv.," in which the writer states that Harvey had never published an account of the tetraspores of that plant, of which material had been sent him by Miss Gifford. In the "*Nereis Amer. Bar.*," Part II, p. 162, Harvey acknowledged the receipt of Miss Gifford's specimens, and gives a full account of the literature of this species, which is *Stenogramma interrupta* of Montague, not of Harvey as Mr. Holmes has it.—W. G. FARLOW.

A DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN BOTANISTS has appeared in the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club," New York. Also description of new fungi from New Jersey, with other notes of value to working botanists.

PRESERVING FUNGI.—A good method for the preservation of Fungi is to place them in a solution of 1 part calcic chloride, 10 parts hydric oxide. This will change the phosphates in the fungus into phosphate of lime (calcic phosphate), after which they will be found to keep well.—J. H. MARTIN.

VOLVOX.—A work by Dr. F. Cohn on the developmental history of the genus Volvox has lately appeared.

NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.—The Rev. J. M. Berkeley continues his notices of our Fungi in "*Grevillea*."

ZOOLOGY.

NEW PHYLLOPOD CRUSTACEANS.—I have received from Dr. E. Coues, naturalist of the United States Northern Boundary Commission, a collection of these animals which he writes "occurred in myriads in several small prairie pools from a hundred yards to a half mile or so wide, exactly on the Boundary line, 49° N., just on the west bank of Frenchman River, Montana. You will not find this stream on the map, perhaps, by this name; it is one of the first of the whole series of similar streams flowing south into Milk River. The species was not observed elsewhere. The ponds were extensive shallow sheets of sweet water, of a comfortable

wading depth, generally with a little open space in the deepest part, but mostly choked with luxuriant vegetation (Gramineæ, Utricularia, etc.). Date of collection first week in July."

The occurrence of the Apus-like form, which may be called *Lepidurus Couesii*, is of much interest, as the genus has not before occurred on this continent south of the Arctic regions and Greenland, where *L. glacialis* occurs. Our western species, however, more closely resembles *L. productus* from Europe, but differs in the much longer telson, which is long, slender and spatulate. In this character, and its much longer carapace it differs from *L. glacialis* from Greenland. It also differs from *L. productus* in the eyes being closer together and more prominent.

In the males the carapace is a little shorter, and the telson twice as large as in the other sex, being three or four times as long as that of *L. productus*. Thirty-two males and thirty-one females occurred. This equality in the number of the sexes is noteworthy.

With these occurred a new *Lymnetis* with eggs. It is intermediate in size between *L. Gouldii* and *L. gracilicornis*, but more spherical than either. It may be recognized at once by the much produced, mucronate front, which in the two other species is broad and spatulate and square at the end. From this character it may be called *Lymnetis mucronatus*. Length .10-.13 inch.—A. S. PACKARD, Jr.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING OF GRASSHOPPERS.—I recently noticed the hatching of grasshoppers under such peculiar circumstances that I thought them worthy of public mention. I was travelling with U. S. Troops in the southwestern part of Dakota Territory, through a region which had been visited by the flight of grasshoppers of 1874. It was January and the weather intensely cold. We generally came into camp each day at 4 P. M., when the snow was cleared off, tents pitched and fires lighted in them, which soon thawed out the ground and heated it for some distance around. The fire was not kept burning more than five hours at any camp, yet often the next morning young grasshoppers were seen skipping about as full of life as though they had not been subjected to such an unusual forcing process.—W. L. CARPENTER, U. S. Army, Camp Robinson, Neb., Jan. 17, 1875.

[It seems probable to us that the larvæ of the *Caloptenus* hatched in the autumn before the snow fell, as those of other and allied grasshoppers do in New England.—Eds.]

DENDROICA DOMINICA IN INDIANA.—Dr. Cones notices in the NATURALIST for July, 1873, the occurrence of *Dendroica Dominica* Baird, "so far north" as Kanawha Co., West Va., as stated by Mr. W. D. Scott.

I shot in Indianapolis, Sept. 25, 1874, an individual of that species, apparently intermediate between the varieties *Dominica* and *albilora* as given by Baird, having the part of the superciliary stripe before the eye strongly tinged with yellow, and the yellow of the chin and maxillæ narrowly bordered next the bill with white.

Seiurus Ludovicianus Bp. I found last year about Green Bay, Wisconsin, in some abundance in the latter part of April.—D. S. JORDAN.

THE WHISTLING SWAN.—A fine adult specimen of the whistling swan (*Cygnus Americanus*) was obtained on the 20th inst., by James Logan, near Shelbyville, in this state. It measured eighty-four inches from tip to tip of the wings. It was shot while feeding along a small stream of water in company with two others, one of which, from its brown color, was evidently young. The swan is exceedingly rare in this state, only stopping occasionally on its way to the North.—E. S. CROSIER, Louisville, Ky., March 27, 1875.

HABITS OF SNAILS.—A specimen of *Helix pomatia* lived for eleven months without feeding, and slept for seventeen weeks. Its weight was diminished by 0.13 gr., or 0.6 per cent. daily.—J. V. Sivers, C. B. Ver. Riga. (xix, p. 112), *Zoological Record for 1872*.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

FOSSIL BATRACHIA IN OHIO.—Prof. J. S. Newberry, director of the geological survey of Ohio has made additional collections in the fossil-bearing coal-measures. Land vertebrate remains of that age have as yet been only found in Ohio within the limits of the United States, and the specimens are noted for their singularity and beauty. Thirty-three species of Batrachia have been found; but no reptiles nor higher vertebrata. One of the novelties is a species of the genus *Ceraterpeton*, the first time a European genus has been detected in this country. This form is as large as a rat, and has a pair of stout horns on the back of its head, in the posi-